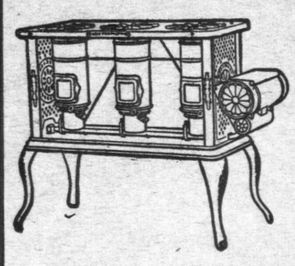
The Middletown Transcript

VOL. XL. NO. 22 | MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1907. | PRICE THREE CENTS

A Wonderful Oil Stove



Entirely *different* from all others. Embodies new ideas, new principles. Easily managed. Reduces fuel expense. Ready for business at moment of lighting. For your summer cooking get a

NEW PERFECTION

Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

Its heat is highly *concentrated*. Does not overheat the kitchen. Oil always at a maintained level. Three sizes. Fully warranted. If not at your dealer's, write our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

THE **Rayo Lamp** is the best lamp for all-round household use. Made of brass throughout and beautifully nickeled. Perfectly constructed; absolutely safe; unexcelled in light-giving power; an ornament to any room. Every lamp warranted. If not at your dealer's, write to our nearest agency.

ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
(Incorporated)

☞YES, I SOLD ONE OF THEM BEFORE MAY 1st!

WHAT NEXT?

300 Acres,

Five miles from Middletown, good buildings and good land with some good timber,

Price $40 Per Acre,

and I dare any one to make me a reasonable offer. Give it a way—No? Investigate before its too late.

A Nice Little Home of 71 Acres

with buildings insured for $1740.00. This farm is suited for truck and small fruits, is well located and has 3½ acres Peaches 3 years old, 36 Apple Trees, 45 Pear, 10 Cherry, and 15 Quince, all bearing. Splendid water and close to Town.

PRICE ONLY $3,000.

Terms ½ Cash, balance on Mortgage at 5 per cent.

AN UNEXPECTED OFFER

Beautiful Grain and Fruit Farm, situated on State Road, 3½ miles from Smyrna, 8½ miles from Middletown. Splendid 10 room dwelling with modern improvements, cost $3,500. Good tenement house and outbuildings; 1200 peach, 400 pear, 300 plum trees and two good apple orchards, all in bearing, and some small fruits. Beautiful shade and lawn surrounding house. Price only **$7,000** if sold quick. Terms easy to good party. Ill health and age cause of selling. Moove lively now and get this desirable place off my list, as this is a home to be proud of.

E. H. BECK, Middletown, Del.

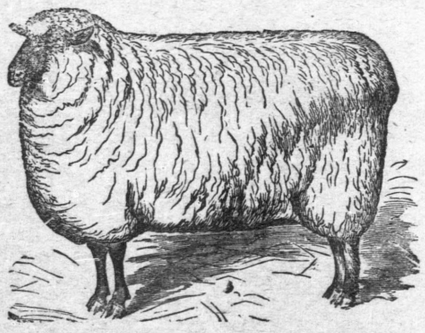
MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST MTGS AT 5 Per Cent.

H. W. Vandever Co.

BASE BALL UNIFORMS
BASE BALL SUPPLIES
BICYCLES and General Sporting Goods

809 MARKET STREET
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

WOOL WANTED!



I am now prepared to buy good, clean, dry wool at the highest market price. Regular delivery day Wednesday of each week at my meat market. Can be found there any day of the week.

GEORGE ECHENHOFER, Agt.

The Transcript, $1 Per Year

MACHINES TO SELL STAMPS

Postoffice Department to Test Vending Apparatus

WASHINGTON, May 27th.—Postmaster-General has decided to have exhaustive tests made of several types of automatic stamp-vending machines adapted to receive our one-cent and five-cent pieces for the purchase of one-cent and five-cent stamps and postal cards. Two years ago experiments were made of such devices by the Postoffice department, but the committee of experts reported that the machines were crude.

The Postmaster-General says: "While department stores, hotels, drug stores, newstands, etc., usually want the privilege of selling stamps, there is certainly no great amount of zeal or alacrity displayed by the persons vending the stamps. The purchaser at times feels that he should apologize for imposing upon the seller, because there is no direct profit in the same, the privilege of selling stamps being desirable for the purpose of attracting other custom. Stamp-vending machines in such places would be of great convenience to the public and no inconvenience to the proprietor of a department store, drug store or newstand, who might be glad to have the business done by machinery instead of being compelled to give personal attention to stamp sales.

If the machines which the Department has in mind should prove satisfactory, it is probable that many such places of business will put them in at their own expense. They could be installed also on regular trains, in railway stations, public buildings and other places. For the purpose of tests the department will locate the machines at various points in the country.

In the meantime the department is watching with much interest the outcome of the report that stamp-selling apparatuses are soon to be adopted by the German authorities. The great difficulty in this country, however, is that we have no coin which is the equivalent of the two-cent stamp. Therefore it will be necessary to use two one-cent stamps for letter postage. The devices thus far observed are operated by machinery set in motion by the insertion of a coin in a slot, causing a single stamp to project and preventing the delivery of more than one stamp at a time.

WILL BURN SMOKE

John Henry Parsons, one of the best known engineers of the Delaware Railroad, has invented a smoke consumer for use on the locomotives of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This device has been tested now for more than a month and it has proven satisfactory. It completely does away with the black smoke from the locomotives, and at the same time is a great fuel saver. Last week two engines were fitted out with the device, one running from Philadelphia to Delmar and from Philadelphia to Washington. In passing through the tunnel at Union Station, at Baltimore, it was noticed that not a bit of black smoke issued from the engine. On each engine was an expert from the motive power division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and it was noted that the device saved just one-third of the fuel as usually used on each of these runs. It is said that both experts made a most favorable report to the Altoona shops on the invention, and it is almost certain now that the Pennsylvania Railroad will adopt the device.

BILL OF $2,000 BY PINKERTONS

DOVER, DEL., May, 17.—Now that the Marvin case has been disposed of the State of Delaware has received its bill from the Pinkerton Detective Agency for the services of its sleuths in investigating the case.

The charges made by the Pinkerton detectives will eat up all of the $2,000 appropriated by the Legislature for an investigation of the case. It is understood that the bill is a trifle in excess of $2,000 but the exact figures could not be learned at the State House to-day.

When the Marvin case developed into a mystery Representative Wilson introduced in the Legislature a bill appropriating $2,000 to be placed at the disposal of Governor Lea in engaging detectives to ferret out the case. He engaged the Pinkerton Agency in addition to starting the State authorities on the case.

TELEPHONE COMBINE

A plan is on foot to combine into one monster organization the independent telephone companies throughout the United States. The matter is to be brought up for consideration at the meeting of the International Telephone Association to be held in Chicago early next month. There are independent telephone associations in thirty states with approximately $350,000,000 invested.

The delegates at the gathering are to urge a unified toll system service for their customers. Canada alone is expected to send 150 delegates to the convention. The last year has been the most prosperous one in the history of the independent companies. Among the larger cities franchises were granted to the independents in such cities as Denver, Omaha and Milwaukee, while in Boston and Providence the independents were admitted.

WAR ON POSTAL RATES

Plans for the inauguration of a national campaign to effect a reduction of the present two cent rate for first class postage to one cent were discussed at the meeting of the executive committee of the National Hardware Association in Philadelphia.

It was pointed out that the cost of collecting, sending and delivering a letter averages about three quarters of a cent and that the Government is unreasonable in charging two cents for this service.

After a lengthy discussion of the subject it was decided to begin a vigorous campaign in behalf of a one cent postal rate, and every prominent manufacturing and business association in the country will be asked to join in a petition to Congress for the reduction.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25th, 1907.

TARIFF revision looms up more and more surely as the issue of the coming congress. The Tariff League, presumably of the United States but which has its headquarters in Chicago, has come out with a vicious attack on the possible nomination of Secretary Taft because he is credited with being a free trader. Free Trade Republicans are about as common as albino Africans, and Secretary Taft is nothing of the sort. But he is a tariff revisionist confessedly so, and he stands for the Phillipine Tariff Bill which was defeated in the last Congress not because it could not have passed the Senate but because there did not happen to be a majority of its friends on the Senate Committee that pigeonholed it. Secretary Taft will have a good many more serious things to answer for than free trade proclivities when his political account is cast up, for in all probability a majority of the American people are heartily with him on the subject of tariff reform. The recent convention of the Manufacturers Association had a show on this same tariff proposition and it was found that 55 per cent. were flat against it. The remainder were wavering and had qualified answers. Thus it would appear that in spite of Speaker Cannon's distaste for the subject the rank and file of the party will insist on its discussion when the next congress meets and if the "leaders" insist on delay, the best that they will be able to do in all probability will be to secure the appointment of an "unprejudiced commission" that is to say as badly prejudiced a commission as they can secure to go all over the schedules and spend several months in accumulating data for long winded debates on the floor of Congress.

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It is not generally known, but the government is regularly a party to fostering the tipping evil and this practice has now been extended. When government officials travel, they are allowed to charge in a certain amount for tips in their traveling accounts. Heretofore the disbursing officers of the Departments have allowed them to tip the Pullman porters and conductors and hotel porters. But now there has been a regular allowance added for the waiter on the dining cars. This officially amounts to 40 cents per day. Some statistically minded individual connected with the Interstate Commerce Commission has figured out that there are 725 employees of the government travelling on the railroads every day. If these tip the waiter 40 cents a day it will amount to $290 a day and this figures out $102,850 a year. It has been officially assumed heretofore that the employees of the government went down into their pockets for tips of this sort. But it is an erroneous supposition. Tips are disbursed and other small expenditures made by officials when travelling that they know will not be allowed by the auditing officers, but these always get into the expense account as "stationary" or "messenger service" or something else that will be passed and that does not require a voucher. But possibly it is just as well to have this regular sort of tip legalized.

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Such comment has been caused by the announcement of the appointment of Lloyd Griscom, former minister to Japan to be Ambassador to Italy. Mr. Griscom is one of the young men of the diplomatic service and the youngest that has ever held the rank of resident ambassador. He is only 35 and was formerly Secretary of legation at Constantinople and afterward minister to Turkey. He is a thoroughly capable young fellow in spite of having a father who is very rich and never having had to make his own way in the world. It would seem that the only difficulty about his appointment as ambassador is that it does not leave much else for him to be in the diplomatic corp.

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It is said that the great financial interests in New York are looking forward with hope not unmingled with anxiety to the President's next speech which will be delivered in Indianapolis on Decoration Day. It is anticipated that he will in this speech make a clear statement of his maturer policy during the remaining momentous months of his administration. It is thought that he will definitely state his policy toward the strong anti-corporation sentiment in the country. It is surmised that he will define more clearly than he has done in his messages to Congress the differences between himself and other leading Republicans on the question affecting legislation bearing on public utilities. He may outline his position with regard to the valuation of railroad property and this outline may emphasize a difference in degree though not in kind between him and Senator La-Follotte on this important question. It is said that Secretary Taft will soon take a swing around the circle with a portfolio of speeches and it is predicted there will not be any lack of harmony between his views and those which the President is expected to express at Indianapolis. This will be an equivalent to launching the candidacy of Secretary Taft with the formal, I might say official approval of the administration and it will doubtless add greatly to his popularity with the many who if they cannot have Roosevelt for a third term will transfer their faith to the man he recommends.

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The Brownville investigation is dragging wearily along. There is no doubt that the Senate Committee, and especially Senator Foraker, is very tired of it. It has failed entirely to answer his purpose. Indeed, from the evidence now being given, it is probable the investigation will result in his complete discomforture. The venerable Senator Pettus of Alabama, who is a member of the Brownville investigation committee, was at the White House last week, and when accosted by the newspaper men on leaving the executive mansion, is said to have produced considerable consternation among them when he was asked for news. He replied in Latin, "Damnum absque injuria." It was not the first word that shocked the journalists. They had heard something like that before, but the two following words completely mystified them until the old Senator explained that they meant "Damage without legal injury. He added that the Senate had no more right to go into the Brownville business than the reporters had.

THE BAYARD STATUE

To Be Unveiled on Saturday Afternoon, June 22d

It has been arranged by the committee in charge of the memorial statue to Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, former United States Senator, former Secretary of State, and first Ambassador of the United States to the Court of St. James, to have it unveiled and formally dedicated on the afternoon of Saturday, June 22d. The ceremonies, while simple in form and unpretentious in effects, will be appropriate in dignity and impressiveness. Besides an open invocation by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Leighton Coleman of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Delaware, and suitable vocal and instrumental selections, there will be two formal addresses. The principal one will be by former President Grover Cleveland, in whose first cabinet Mr. Bayard was Secretary of State and who appointed him Ambassador to Great Britian, and the other will be by Federal Judge George Gray, who will introduce Mr. Cleveland.

Invitations to the unveiling ceremonies are to be extended to the President and his cabinet; to the governor and other State officials of Delaware; to the Federal Court Judges resident in this State; to the Judges of the State Courts and members of the bar, to the Mayor and Council of Wilmington, and to all the leading local civic bodies. In addition, invitations will be extended to a large number of public men who were associated with Mr. Bayard during his long career in the Senate and the State Department. Among the civic bodies included in the invitations is the Board of Trade, and nearly its entire membership of more than five hundred is expected to attend in a body.

The memorial statue, which will occupy a commanding position at the entrance to Wilmington's beautiful Rockford Park, is of bronze, more than life size and remarkably lifelike in appearance. The pedestal is of Brandywine rock and on two sides will be ornamented with bronze tablets, suitably inscribed. Around the base of the pedestal will be an exedra seat with a radius of 17½ feet. The floor space between the statue will be of cement. Three steps will lead to the base and the pedestal will be at the top of the steps. The general effect of the entire structure will be imposing, but with a simple dignity most appropriate to the life and character of the man whose honorable memory it is designed to perpetuate.

The statue, which was modeled by Miss Effie Stillman (now Mrs. William Ritchie) of London and cast at a bronze foundry in Surrey, Eng., was given by an unknown friend of Mr. Bayard to the Memorial Association, which pledged itself to attend to its proper setting up. The Park Commission granted the site, which was practically selected by its late president, William M. Canby. The total cost of the settings and surroundings will be about $6,000, which is being met by subscriptions. The matter of requesting contributions to this fund has been held in abeyance in order to afford an opportunity to the many friends and admirers of Mr. Bayard in public life, throughout the country, to participate in the giving, and thus associate themselves personally in the pleasing work of erecting a monument to a public man who had an honorable and commanding place in the country's history, and with whom they had the honor and pleasure of intimate association.—*Every Evening.*

WELL AND HAPPY AT 104

"The Lord has been good to me, I ought to love Him and I do." In a strong, clear voice, absolutely devoid of tremor, with bright eyes that the sun rises and sunsets of a century and four more years had apparently failed to dim. Mrs. Elizabeth Walker Wonderly expresses her sentiments at the close of her one hundred and fourth birthday party held on Friday afternoon at her apartments in the Methodist Episcopal Home, Belmont and Monument avenues, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Wonderly is a native of Smyrna, Del., and lived there until quite a young woman. With her father she went to Philadelphia to see Lafayetee. It was a great city to her then and she decided to remain. Left a widow after a few years of married life, she decided not to marry again. She has lived in her present home 22 years. "I am very happy here," she said, "and want to stay here until the good Lord calls me."

On Friday her many friends gave her a birthday party in honor of the one hundred and fourth anniversary of her birth. She received numerous callers without showing any signs of fatigue. Among some of the presents sent her was a bunch of carnations containing 104 flowers, and a little bank from a girl friend containing 104 bright new pennies.

When young, Mrs. Wonderly was famed in Delaware as a beauty and despite her age, she invariably beams with enjoyment when she is told she is still pretty. For this reason she likes flowers and think they enhance her own appearance. "I am not so old that I do not want to look pretty and flowers always make a woman look prettier when she wears them," she declares.

Her memory is perfect. She talks freely of occurrences now read in the histories at school, and retains the use of all her faculties.

ABOUT SPECIAL DELIVERY LETTERS

People who send special deliverv letters are liable to notice something about an order from the Post Office Department that ordinary stamps are sufficient and mail their letters without the distinctive stamp. They should read more carefully and learn that the new law does not go into operation till July 1. As soon as Congress passed the law allowing ordinary stamps to be used in paying the fees for special delivery, people began to act as if it had gone into immediate operation to the considerable annoyance of themselves and their friends and the postal officials. The law has not yet gone into effect, but it will in six weeks.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

Rainfall cannot be anticipated, the farmer being in a state of uncertainty and anxiety during periods of drought. It is useless to put seed in the ground, to be followed by a prolonged dry spell, as it may never germinate, while the delay in planting may throw the work over into a later month, only to be met by another dry period, the season for growing the various crops being shortened in proportion to the days lost earlier. Fortunately, the prolonged lack of rain exists only in certain sections, as some regions are more favored at times than others, but in this section there are localities upon which rain may fall for several weeks, and the farmers are, therefore, sometimes greatly delayed with corn. Such a condition at this season is not unusual, but the danger this year is that the wet period may be extended. There is a limited period for growing corn, as it may be overtaken by frost in October, or even as early as September, and no farmer feels that his crop is safe from the fall frosts until it is cut down in the fields and is ready for storage. To plant corn in June is not to late, but there may be dry weather and delay in growth, good rains being worth many dollars to the farmers. An early start is desirable, although corn will make rapid growth if favored with warm nights during the summer, but there must be plenty of moisture or the yield will be short.

The remedy for the dry months of June and June is to take care of the moisture in the soil. If the land is ready it should be kept smooth and loose with the harrow or weeder until the seed is in the ground. Weeds will start, as some kinds seem to thrive in all kinds of weather, and the harrowing will destroy them in advance of planting. No doubt the farmers have everything now ready for the seed, but unless the ground is kept loose on the surface there will be a loss of moisture. One of the greatest sources of loss of moisture is through the weeds. Wherever they exist they take water and evaporate it. It is customary to wait until the corn is put in, and to destroy the weeds at the same time—after the first rain that falls—but the weeds are not so easily killed then as when the ground is dry, while every day that they remain means a loss of moisture and plant food. After the corn is planted it should be cultivated in a manner to have the surface always loose, not a weed to be allowed, and there should be no "laying by" of the crop as long as grass and weeds can be seen in the rows. It is better to give more room between the rows, so as to cultivate late in the season, than to be crowded out by having the rows too close and allow the horse hoe at a time when weeds and grass get ahead.

As soon as the opportunity is gone of securing a good yield of the preferred crop, take a later one. It is not difficult to secure a crop of millet or buckwheat after the season is late for corn, and it is never too late to grow a green crop for the land. Late potatoes and cabbage may be planted late, and, as turnips need not be planted until July (or even in August) there are crops that can compensate for corn. One point in favor of corn, however, is that it is almost sure to produce fodder, if not grain, as the fodder may be cut at any stage of growth, and if the hay crop should be short the fodder will be valuable. But there is too much dependence on corn. Some farmers omit other valuable crops, making corn their specialty, and if the corn crop fails they are compelled to reduce their stock. They should grow more root crops, and not omit other grains than corn. Hungarian grass and millet are quick-growing crops, and will provide against loss should there be a shortage of grass. It may be that the summer will be very warm, and the rains frequent, and if so there will be an abundance; but the farmer will make no mistake by preventing the weeds from robbing him of soil moisture, any stirring of the ground while waiting for an opportunity to plant being so much saved, and will also be of advantage, whether rains are frequent or the season dry.

Every farmer should have a few grape vines. They serve as arbors or shade, and can be grown where they will not take up much space. All poultry yards will be improved if grape vines are grown along the fences, and fowls will find shade under the overhanging branches in summer.

In constructing a poultry house it is best to have it face to the southeast, as the sun will then send in its warmth as soon as it rises. The sun will warm the house until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the winter. If the house faces the south, as is usually the custom, the sun's rays will not enter before 9 or 10 o'clock, although the morning is the most important time for receiving benefit.

Get some egg plants from your dealer and set them out. Do not try to grow them from seed, nor attempt to grow them unless you are willing to carefully attend to them. A few plants will furnish an ample supply.

It is claimed that clover hay may be baled in the field, but the experiments made are not sufficient to show the benefits derived compared with storing clover in the mow. The clover is cut in the morning, after it is free from dew or rain, and when well wilted the hay tedder is used, so as to give it every chance to cure. In the afternoon the hay is baled and hauled to the barn. If this method is practiced care must be exercised in having the hay properly cured and in just the proper conditions for baling, as baled clover is more liable to heat than timothy or other kinds.

Lima beans are very profitable, if picked green and sold in the general market, or by commission merchants. They are then sold in the hulls, though some shell them. They require considerable labor, as the daily picking and shelling are items of heavy expense, while the cost of poles and cultivation adds largely to the outlay. The most profit is made by selling them in the green condition.

BOYS THAT SMOKE CIGARETTES

Four Reasons Why a Business Man Will Not Employ Them

Only within the last score of years have the pernicious effects of cigarette smoking been fully appreciated. To-day, insurance companies, banks, railroad companies, the U. S. Weather Bureau, and hundreds of other business organizations will not employ a man or boy who uses cigarettes.

Speaking a short time ago, an employer of skilled labor said: "I will not employ a cigarette smoker in any department of my business, and my reasons are not ethical, but strictly commercial. These are four of them:

"First. A cigarette smoker cannot be depended upon. This has been proved hundreds of times in hundreds of ways. In an examination into the cases of fifty men who failed at critical conjunctures, I have found that forty-three used cigarettes. The poisonous nicotine drawn into the lungs is carried by the blood to the brain, where it has the effect of stultifying mental activity. It renders the memory unreliable, and so dulls the reason faculties that the man cannot act quickly in an emergency.

"Second. The breath of a cigarette smoker is offensive. It is unpleasant to his associates and also poisonous. Every pore in a confirmed cigarette smoker's body exudes filth, which the nicotine and arsenic of the cigarette have generated. An employe whose habits are offensive is not only disliked by the other members of the office staff but is also the means of driving customers away. The buyer these days expects to be treated with great consideration—if he isn't, he simply goes somewhere else to make his purchases.

"Third, I always question the morality of a cigarette smoker, for I have found that 'birds of a feather flock together,' and that cigarette smokers are generally found around pool halls, saloons, tobacco shops and brothels. While a man may smoke cigarettes and not be a frequenter of these places, he is classed with those that do, and so I have always felt that I could not trust my business to one who was regarded in his community as belonging to the disreputable class.

"Fourth. I would not employ a cigarette smoker in my office or factory, because my term of service would be short. A boy cuts his years of usefulness in half when he begins the use of the poisonous 'coffin nail,' for I know of nothing that so quickly saps the vitality of a vigorous young man as the deadly cigarette.

"These reasons have always seemed to me sufficient grounds for my refusal to employ cigarette smokers.

What an indictment! Will the boy who reads these lines permit his body to be polluted, his morals contaminated and his hope of developing into a strong, active, useful man blighted by the use of the filthy cigarette? Will the boy who has already started on the downward career permit himself to be carried without protest into the lowest depths of degradation? Boys, brace up; be men; quit sneaking into the alley behind the billboards or into the hayloft of the unused barn, to gratify your tastes for a nasty weed that will inevitably work your financial, physical, mental and moral destruction. Boys, brace up; be men.

THE ROMAN ANGARIA

The carefully organized postal system of to-day is of course more complete than the angaria of the ancient Romans, yet their mail traveled with considerable speed.

The system of angaria or couriers on horseback, was borrowed from the Persians, who, according to Zenophon, had established it under Cyrus the Elder. The Roman adaptation of it was the best system of transmitting letters among the ancient states.

All along the great Roman roads houses were erected at a distance of five or six miles from each other. At each of these stations forty horses were constantly kept and by the help of relays it was easy to travel a hundred miles in a day.

These services were intended for the state only, it being imperative to secure the rapid interchange of official communications. In the time of Julius Caesar the system was so well organized that of two letters the great soldier wrote from Britain to Cicero at Rome the one reached its destination in twenty-six and the other in twenty-eight days.

Private citizens had to trust to the services of slaves, and it is not until the end of the third century that we hear of the establishment of a postal system for private persons by the Emperor Diocletian, but how long this system remained history does not say.

The supply of horses and their maintenance was compulsory, and only the emperor could grant exemption from either. The word angaria therefore came to mean compulsory service in dispatching the royal mail.

TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBIT

A travelling tuberculosis exhibit is the next thing in order for the general education of the people of Maryland. Such an exhibit is being arranged by the Maryland Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis and will be in charge of Mr. William T. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of the Association. Besides showing charts, photographs, pathological specimens, and models, the Association will provide for lectures with stereoptican views where lanterns are available, and without such views, where they are not. The exhibit may be secured for one or two weeks by the people of any county who are willing to make provisions for a room large enough to accomodate the exhibit and the people who want to see it. Those in charge of the fight against tuberculosis throughout the country feel that such an exhibit is one of the most potent influences for the betterment of conditions that has yet been devised. The address of the office of the Association is 101 W. Saratoga street, Baltimore.

THE TRANSCRIPT, $1 per year.

USEFUL THINGS TO KNOW

Fuller's earth is one of the best methods for cleaning silk or any delicate fabrics. The powder is harmless, used dry, and will remove every particle of dust and grease from a garment. It should be brushed on the garment with a moderately stiff brush. French chalk is splendid for cleaning white goods, especially voiles, but has no good effect with smooth surface goods.

White canvas shoes can be cleaned in gasoline, sometimes; again they need soap and water to make them look new. Wash the shoes with a small tooth or nail brush, using soapy water in which there is a liberal supply of borax. Rinse them, using a little bluing in the water. If the shoes are not pure and white, they can be powdered with flour or talcum powder. After they are perfectly dry, rub the edges of the soles with brown or black shoe polish. When white canvas shoes refuse to return to their original whiteness, then use dyes and make them any color to match a summer gown. It is very easy to do, and they can be colored a second or third time when soiled.

An old-fashionsd method of keeping the shoes impervious to water in rainy weather was to rub the welt stitches with a piece of beef tallow. But this is objectionable, as traces of the grease can be seen in the white particles of the fat left. Castor oil applied with a small brush is very much better. Only a little should be used and the brush should preferably have stiff bristles—the kind that comes with a bottle of glue will answer.

Put a little saltpetre in the water you use for your bouquets and the flowers will live for a fortnight.

To clean iron sinks, rub them well with cloth wet with kerosene.

Witch Hazel cold cream, which is very pleasant for a rough, sensitive complexion, is made as follows: Nine ounces of white petrolatum, 1½ ounces of white wax, 1½ ounces of spermacetti, three ounces of distilled extract of witch hazel. Melt the first three ingredients together, allow to cool to some extent, then add the witch hazel extract and stir. When nearly cool add a few drops of oil of rose.

Wash articles of brass which are tarnished in the water in which potatoes have been boiled, and they will be as bright as if new.

Those who wear violets and desire them to last as long as possible should keep them in glasses of water slightly tinctured with salt, and the glasses inclosed in air-tight pails or jars.

It is said that lemons will keep fresh for weeks if placed in a bag of cornmeal; or keep in cold water, changing it once a week.

If a gloss is desired on linen, add a teaspoonful of salt to the starch when making.

In washing cut glass, use a little borax in hot water. Remove the dust and dirt from the small carvings by means of a paint brush with strong, supple bristles. When thoroughly cleaned, set aside to drain, and dry thoroughly with a clean cloth.

To wash any kind of a cut glass bottle, such as a vinegar cruet or a vase, peel and chop up a raw potato, and put into the bottle with just enough warm soap suds to cover the potato. Set aside for several hours, now and then giving it an occasional shaking. Then empty the bottle and rinse well.

If pewter has been allowed to become very dull, soak it for a day or two in water into which a small quantity of potash has been dissolved. The correct proportion is a piece of potash the size of a hickory nut to one quart of water. After the pieces have been taken out, rub them with a cloth dipped in oil, then polish with a chamois skin and whiting. After pewter has once been well cleaned, it can be kept bright by means of frequent washings in hot water and soap.

In washing egg cups or dishes that have become stained with egg, let them soak for awhile in cold water, then use hot water and soap.

The spring house cleaner should remember that carpets should not be laid on a floor that has not been allowed to become thoroughly dry, if she would avoid moths.

The economical housewife has often wondered if old umbrellas may not be re-covered at home. They may, and if they do not emerge from the transformation process looking good enough to be carried with your new dress, at least they will do excellently for every day use, or for the children to carry to school. Begin by removing the old cover and the metal cap which held its top edge. Get a good, smooth satine with a dull finish for the new cover. Use one of the sections of the old cover as a pattern, laying it with the outer edge on the selvage. Sew the sections together by means of a French seam, that is, first a tiny seam on the right side, then turn it in, and sew it again. Slip the cover over the rod, tacking it securely at the points and at the middle of the ribs. Then tack the top and replace the metal cap.

The housekeeper should remember that boiling water should never be put into a hot water bag, and that the bag should never be more than half filled. Before putting it the stopper, place the bag in the lap and carefully press out the steam, as in this way it will be relieved of the pressure of the steam and rendered softer. After the bag has been used, drain out the water and let it hang bottom side up for awhile. Then blow a little air into the bag to prevent the sides from sticking together. If the bag ever should stick, do not attempt to pull it apart, as in this way the bag is almost sure to be ruined, but put it into some hot water containing a few drops of ammonia, and after a few minutes try to separate the inside carefully with a thin, dull-edged stick. After a bag has been once used it should never be folded, but should be placed in a flannel bag made to fit it.

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

—AT—

Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware

—BY—

T. S. FOUACRE.

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JUNE 1, 1907.

AT LEAST BE FAIR

"It is not fair to President Roosevelt to insist that he shall be a candidate next year to succeed himself. He has said at least thrice that he is not to be a candidate, and others speaking for him have declared that if the President should be nominated his party would be met by the most unusual situation of a candidate declining to accept an honor placed upon him.

"Of course if it should come to pass, when the Republican national convention meets, that there was a unanimous call of the delegates that Theodore Roosevelt should be their candidate it would create a problem the President would have to face. He would meet it. We do not believe he is to be called upon at this time to make any further statements in relation to his intention to quit when his present term expires. He is a target for cynics and unfair critics, who maintain that the President is not honest in his refusal to be considered a candidate, and his mistaken friends are adding to the criticisms by insisting that he shall rescind his decision.

"In the meantime the President's political opponents should be fair enough to take the President at his word; and his friends and admirers should not seek to embarrass him."—*Morning News.*

THE BATTLESHIP

Contributions are already being made for the silver service that is to be presented to the Battleship Delaware by the residents of the State. There should be no difficulty in raising a sufficient sum for this purpose. With the honor of having the largest battleship of the American Navy called after Delaware, the residents of the State must appreciate this recognition in a fitting manner. It is not too early to begin consideration of the gift that is to be made and the ceremonies at the presentation.

TRUSTEES OF THE POOR

The monthly meeting of the Trustees of the Poor was held at the County Hospital at Farnhurst Wednesday.

The report of Superintendent Foster showed the population to be 156 white and 27 colored persons, a total of 183. The deaths during the past month were as follows: April 25th, Frank Kane, colored, aged 16 years; May 8th, Catherine McDonough, aged 41; May 8th, Harry Flamer, colored, aged 20; May 21st, Charles Haufner, aged 60; May 10th, John H. Price, colored, aged 60, all of Wilmington; May 10th Patrick Manning, aged 42 years, of Belair, Md.; May 12th, John West, colored, aged Goldboro, 20, of Md.; May 26th, Maria Brown, aged 65, of Porter's Station.

The pay-roll, amounting to $450.34, was paid.

Among the visitors were Levy Court Commissioners Brown, McFarlin, Greenfield and Hopkins, former Sheriffs McDaniel and Taylor, Coroner and Mrs. J. H. Callaway, Assistant Postmaster Jester, Adam Lewis, Lewis E. Eliason and Jacob Wright.

ADVERTISEMENT BRINGS BRIDE

ELKTON, MD., May 27th.—The advertisement for a wife which Charles W. White, of the Fourth District of Cecil County, inserted in *The North American* eight weeks ago has brought him a bride.

To-day Miss Helen May Smith, 24 years old, of Luray, Va., came to Elkton and was met by White. After procuring a license the two were married by a local minister.

White, in his advertisement, said he was 47 years old, a farmer, sound and vigorous, 5 feet 8½ inches tall, weighed 158 pounds, absolutely sober, never used tobacco, of strictly moral habits, possessing a will of iron and a hasty temper.

He wanted a small woman for a wife who would try to make him happy and assist him in pulling in the dollars. He stipulated that she must be of good moral character and fair education, and declared that no chronic scrapper need answer.

WILL EDUCATE WRITER'S DAUGHTER

Charles C. Wanamaker, city editor of the Philadelphia Ledger, has issued a circular letter appealing for assistance in the payment of the tution of the daughter of John P. Dunning, who died in Philadelphia recently. The letter reads: This is a cry for help for a daughter of Delaware—a girl of 15 years, an orphan, who desires to become a teacher. Will you join us in fitting her for her life work? The newspaper men of Philadelphia are raising a fund of $2,500 to finish her education and maintain this girl for five years. We appeal to you as Delawareans to aid us in this work." W. H. Evans, James M. Bennett and Louis Beattie are to be the trustees of the fund. The girl's mother was poisoned and killed by a box of candy sent to her from California, and her father died penniless.

BUILD TROLLEY LINE

J. W. Endean Asked Levy Court For Permission to Construct Road Here

When J. W. Endean, representing the Smyrna, Kent County and Delaware Bay Traction Company, appeared before the Levy Court Tuesday morning to ask for a franchise to build a trolley road along the state road from Delaware City to Duck Creek bridge, that body voiced its objection to the roads of the county being used by private trolley companies, and the matter was held up for advisement.

In making the position of the company clear, Mr. Endean said he was willing to guarantee to maintain a 40-foot driveway on the road by purchasing enough private property along the side to admit of that width. In answering the question why the road did not buy its way straight through private property, Mr. Endean explained that it was necessary for the tracks to follow the roads on account of the sources of profit that were thus acquired. He said the road would build all its culverts and bridges and would keep in condition ten feet of the road and was willing for the county to insert clauses in its franchise providing for the starting and finishing of the work.

Another objection to the granting of the franchise at this time was the fact that the company has thus far failed to obtain a charter from the state for the building of the road. Mr. Endean explained this by saying that the company would not deposit $33,000 with the state until the company was satisfied that it could get the desired franchise from New Castle County for building the line.

There was additional objection because the company had failed to make a survey of that part of the state road it desires to use as asked for in a previous resolution by the court, and all the objections operated against the granting of the franchise. The subject was continued, however, in the hands of the committee on Wilmington hundred bridges.

CECILTON

Fred Hoover is visiting his parents.

Mr. George Milliken spent Saturday in New Castle.

Examinations at Cecilton High School will be at an end on Monday.

Miss Mary Blackway entertained Miss Bertha Knock on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Joseph Beckman, of Philadelphia, was the guest of Miss Edna Stephens on Sunday.

Robert Anderson, Jr., of St. John's College, Annapolis, spent part of this week with his parents.

Rev. R. I. Watkins, of New York, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Black, one day during the past week.

Miss Mary Anderson, of Still Pond, and Miss Elizabeth Anderson, of Galena, spent Saturday and Sunday with their parents here.

Mr. William H. Alderson, who recently purchased the store belonging to P. Anderson & Son, took possession on Wednesday.

The "Bonnet Social" held in Mechanics' Hall, on Tuesday evening last, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid, was a great success, about $20 being realized. The prize for the best trimmed hat was awarded Mr. William Jones, which was a box of candy, and the "booby" prize, a little yellow sunbonnet, was awarded Rev. W. F. Dawson.

A surprise party was given in honor of Miss Janie Smith, at her home on Friday evening. Quite an enjoyable evening was spent by all. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. George Boyles, Misses Miriam Griffith, Isabelle Griffith, Leona Yates, Edith Alderson, Lillie Short, Mary Blackway, Georgia Walmsley, Bertha Knock, Regina Price, Mabel Brockson, Lelia Burke, Mabel Coppage, Sarah Bolton, Janie Smith, Myra Dawson, Messrs. Harry Robinson, Pickron Smith, Clifton Burke, William Anderson, Arthur Bailey, Harold Padley, Julian Robinson, Harry Brockson, Millard Taylor, Thomas Brockson, Edgar Lawson.

G. G. Morgan spent a few days last week in Havre de Grace.

Mrs. James R. Smith, and children, of Massey, spent one day last week with her parents here.

Messrs. John Black and George Padley spent a few days last week in Baltimore.

Mr. James T. Watts and wife attended the funeral of Mrs. Sallie Hutchison in Townsend.

Miss Gertrude Millard, of Washington, D. C., is visiting Dr. R. M. Black and wife.

Mrs. Sparks and daughter, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mr. James T. Watts and wife.

Children's Day services will be held at Johntown to-morrow evening, June 2d, and will be observed here on the following Sunday, June 9th.

A strawberry festival will be held in the parish building on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, June 5th and 6th. Proceeds for the benefit of the P. E. Sunday School. The public is invited.

George Watts, of Townsend, spent a few days with his brother, Mr. James T. Watts.

From Cecilton High School the graduates this year are: Miss Anne E. W. Price and William P. Anderson. They heard a sermon by Rev. W. A. Coale, rector of St. Stephens, on Sunday. The Class Day exercises were held Wednesday. The program follows:

Scriptural reading.
Song, "I Need Thee".....School
Address by Class President
William P. Anderson
Class History.....Anne E. W. Price
Song, "Happy School Days Now Are Ended".....School
Class Account.
Class Prophecy.....William A. Brown
Song, "A Song of Long Ago".....School
Class Ode.....Marion E. Cannon
Dialogue, "Conversations After Marriage".....Anne E. W. Price and William P. Anderson
Class Song.....Class
Class Will.....William P. Anderson
Presentations.
Class Yell.
Song, "Auld Lang Syne."

The closing exercises will be held on Monday evening, but the program has not as yet been arranged.

THE TRANSCRIPT, $1.00 per year.

BRIDGE TROUBLES

Structure Across Appoquinimink River Does Not Conform to Contract

Through a slight mistake made by an engineer in surveying, the county may be caused the loss of a considerable sum of money unless the Levy Court succeeds in making the contractor employed by them pay for what was virtually his neglect. Sometime ago when the government decided to straighten out a bend in the Appoquinimink River at Fennimore's Bridge, two miles below Odessa, it notified the Levy Court that they would have to construct another bridge, as the county bridge now used crosses the stream at the point where the river makes the bend.

Surveys were made for the structure and the bridge built. Then the government surveyors who were mapping out the stream for dredging found that the piers or fenders to the bridges were not in accordance with the lines laid down by the government. The fenders were diagonally across the bed of the river instead of being straight up and down, according to the lines of the cut.

They notified the Levy Court that the piers would have to be changed. Commissioners Brown and Salmon on Monday held a conference with Major C. A. F. Flagler, United States engineer, who has supervision over this river, regarding the proposed changes. It was then decided that the alterations would have to be made. Tuesday afternoon the Levy Court adopted a resolution to the effect that the contractor who put down the fenders will have to repair his mistake.

The piling will have to be taken up, ends of the cribbing moved around and the piling redriven so they will be in a line with the surveys made by the government. A present a boat cannot get up the river because the piling shuts off the channel on both sides. The court intends to make the contractor pay for the work, as it was principally through his mistake that the changes will have to be made.

CONDEMNS PLUMAGE

At the morning's session of the tenth annual meeting of the Delaware State Federation of Women's Clubs held in the New Century Club drawing room, Wilmington, officers were elected for the ensuing year, Mrs. George W. Marshall, of Milford, being chosen president.

The result of the balloting was as follows:

President—Mrs. George W. Marshall, Milford.

First Vice-President—Mrs. Elizabeth G. Robinson, Wilmington.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. S. W. Emory, Seaford.

Third Vice-President—Mrs. S. J. Reynolds, Smyrna.

Treasurer—Mrs. C. C. Fulton, Dover.

Auditor—Mrs. Robert Davis, Georgetown.

Federation Secretary—Mrs. Elmer Fluke, Viola.

Directors—Miss Theodore Ball, Bridgeville; Mrs. Zella N. Roe, Felton, Mrs. Lena Tammany, Lewes; Mrs. Richard T. Cann, Middletown.

Before adjourning, the club women went on record as opposed to the wearing of plumage of wild birds for trimming hats, as follows:

"Whereas the number of our beautiful heron is rapidly diminishing, with a likelihood of their becoming extinct; and

"Whereas, the demand for aigrettes for millinery purposes is reprehensible; therefore

We pledge ourselves to refrain from wearing any such badge of cruelty or the plumage of any wild bird.

"Resolved, That the Delaware State Federation of Women's Clubs is in sympathy with this reform and will use all possible influence to further it."

MANY AT CANTON

CANTON, OHIO, May 28.—Long before the time set to admit those who desired to take a farewell view of the mortal remains of Mrs. McKinley there had gathered in front of the famous North Market street cottage a crowd made up of youth and old age.

From the public schools came children in troops, who talked in whispers as they awaited their turn for admission.

Neighboring cities and villages and the surrounding country contributed to those who passed through the McKinley residence.

"My tenderest sympathy in the transition of your beloved sister. Your consolation will be the comforting of her long sorrow in everlasting reunion."

This expression of sorrow from Commander Evangeline Booth, of the Salvation Army, who visited the President's widow in her Canton home several times was delivered to Mrs. M. C. Barber today by Adjutant Runcie

Chief Sutton, of the United States Secret Service, arrived in Canton to-day. He consulted with Chief of Police Smith and together they made plans for the protection of the President and other visitors during their visit here to morrow. They went over the line which the funeral cortege will take from the McKinley home to Westlawn cemetery to note where to station local men and detectives.

ANTI-LICENSE CONVENTION

GEORGETOWN—The Sussex county convention for the organization of the Sussex Anti-License party for November's campaign was probably the most enthusiastic of all the county organizations.

State Chairman Alexander M. Daly called the convention to order, and it selected H. T. Quigg, C. P. Swain, R. G. Houston, Joseph Bsork and Thomas W. Cooper as the committee on resolutions.

John G. Townsend was elected chairman and Oscar L. Wilson, secretary. The following county committee was finally selected:

First district—Joshua A. Ellegood and George H. Hall.

Second—Cornelius P. Swain and E. L. Kinder.

Third—J. N. Johns and Morris S. Short.

Fourth—James H. Wright and James A. Morgan.

Fifth—George H. Otwell and F. G. Elliott.

Sixth—R. W. Lingo and R. D. Lingo, Sr.

Seventh—W. R. McCabe and George H. Townsend.

Eighth—Shepherd M. Walls and Thomas A. West.

Ninth—J. T. Wagamon and W. A. Warrington.

Tenth—E. Wise Warren and N. B. Register.

PROF. ADAMS' New Railroad Shows

WILL EXHIBIT AT

Middletown Thursday, JUNE 6th.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

The only attraction of this kind ever placed under a canvas. New, novel and up-to-date.

40 High-Class Artists 40

Prof. Adams, the great, will positively appear at each performance. Every act a feature. Canvas is waterproof, seating 3,000 people. Watch for grand Band Concert. One Day Only. Show will exhibit on West Main Street, near Railroad.

ADMISSION, 15 AND 25 CENTS.

Best Clothes Ever Offered

The Men of Middletown and vicinity, at prices lower than the lowest. Your choice of splendidly Made Single and Double-Breasted Sack Suits of the Choicest Woolen Fabrics and Most approved Styles.

Shrewd buyers are taking advantage of the wonderful bargains that are now thrown upon the market. Take the extraordinary special values we announce for the splendidly made, dressy and serviceable clothing for young and old has never before at prices so amazingly low.

Men's Suits, Regular $15 and $18 garments. Gray and blue-toned worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres in the new checks, stripes and plaids; also blue and black serges and black Thibet. Single and double-breasted sack coats with broad shoulders, with or without centre vents. Sizes 34 to 42; stouts up to 46. **$10.**

Men's Suits, Single and double-breasted sack coats with broad shoulders, wide lapels, form-fitting or semi-fitting backs, and with or without centre vents. Gray and dark shades of worsteds and cheviots. in checked, striped and mixed effects. Also black Thibet and navy blue serge. Sizes 34 to 40. **&7.50.**

Handsome Worsted Suits $7.50.

In 55 different patterns, and every style—finely and durably made; these were to sell for $10 and $12, but we can sell them for $7.50.

Worsted and Serge Suits $10.

Plain Blues, Grays and rich Fancies that contain much hand tailoring, and that anyone can see are easily worth $15 and $18. Just say what you want and you will find it.

The Efforts of the Best Tailors $15.

Stunning Fancy Tropical Worsted and Blue and Fancy Serge Suits that are hand tailored throughout, and actually worth up to $25.

MEN'S SUITS FOR $16.50.

Fine worsteds, cassimeres and cheviots in the new shades of gray, checks, plaids, overplaids and mixtures in worsteds, cheviots and velours; also blue and black serge and unfinished worsteds and black Thibets. Cut in the latest three-button sack coat styles, with broad shoulders, wide lapels, form-fitting or semi-fitting backs, and with or without centre vents. Full or half lined.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

The backward season and ready cash have produced great bargains.

Boys' Suits, double-breasted with two side vents, or semi-fitting backs, new patterns, all-wool fabrics, also suits for the little chaps, richly trimmed, $1.98.

Serge Suits, Worsteds and Cassimeres, double-breastd plain trousers or knickerbockers, sailor blouse and Russians, handsomely trimmed with silk soutache, stars on collars and chevrons, $2.98.

Double-breasted, Norfolks and "Dudley"—the suit with belt and knicker-bockers in all the new effects $4.98.

Men's Working Trousers $2.

Striped and mixed effects in worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres; also plain black Thibets. Made by the well-known firm of Sweet, Orr & Company. All sizes, including stouts.

The Globe Clothing Store,

S. M. ROSENBERG, Proprietor,

MIDDLETOWN, - - - DELAWARE.

Why Buy McClure's?

McClure's Magazine is bought and read in homes not because it is a magazine but because it is *the* magazine. Why?

FIRST—THE PRICE. It costs but one dollar a year, or less than ten cents a number, for over thirteen hundred two-column pages of reading matter. This amounts in actual bulk to twenty or twenty-five books costing anywhere from a dollar to two dollars a volume.

SECOND—QUALITY. The reading matter is written by America's leading writers—the best short story writers, the best writers on timely articles, the best writers of important serials, such as Schur's Reminiscences or Baker's Railroad articles.

THIRD—TIMELINESS. The reading matter in McClures is not only good; it is not only entertaining, amusing, instructive and inspiring—it is also about the subjects in which you and all Americans are most interested at the time. No subjects in the next twelve months are going to be so important as the question of railroad rates and rebates and the question of life insurance. Both of these questions will be discussed by authorities in an impartial, careful, interesting way.

FOURTH—ITS CHARACTER. McClure's Magazine is not edited for children but at the same time, there is never a line in it that any young girl might not read advertising pages are as clean as its editorial pages.

McClure's Magazine

in your home is intended to work only for good. Send $1.00 to-day for one year's subscription, or leave an order at your book-store. November and December free with new subscriptions for 1906.

S. S. McCLURE COMPANY, 47 East 23 Street, NEW YORK

You can earn a good income by taking up the business of securing subscribers for McClure's. It is clean and self-respecting—a publication any man or woman would like to represent. The pay is 25 cents for each $1.00 subscription, in addition big cash prizes for the best work. Write to-day for full particulars.

CHILDREN'S WEEK

The week beginning Monday, June 3rd, this store is going to belong to the children. This store of ours is going to change its character. For one full week, its going to be the finest kind of children's store—its going to be filled with interesting, enjoyable things—to keep the youngsters happy—to keep them quiet and contented while their mothers have a chance to see what changes have been made at every case and counter where children's goods are sold.

FOR THE MAGIC WORKER HAS BEEN HARD AT WORK—reaching here, there, and everywhere for the price tags—marking them lightly—unpacking great cases of

Hosiery, Waists, Little Dresses, and Underwear,

and all other things that children need.

Weeks and weeks ago we planned this surprise—(for such things can't be brought about by just sitting still and wishing) We said "we'll turn our store into the finest kind of a place for children to come—we'll add decorations and things that will amuse them—and then we'll show their mothers that in all the United States, there is no more satisfactory store in which to buy their clothing and infants' wear, and the other supplies that children always stand in need of.

AND WE HAVE DONE IT—and this is our hearty invitation to children to come with their fathers and mothers and see all the surprising and pleasant things that have been gathered to amuse them—and it is our announcement to parents, that never in all their lives have they seen or will see such bargains in children's and infants' supplies, as will be found here all next week.

COME ON—BOYS AND GIRLS—tell your fathers and mothers that its your turn to go shopping. Tell them that you want them to come with you. If they tell you I'm too busy"—you just show them this announcement. That's all. They know that we never advertise a thing that isn't so. Remember, we shall expect you.

306-314 Market Lippincott & Co. Wilmington, Del. **9 E. Third St.**

WE GIVE THE SPERRY GOLD TRADING STAMPS

A Suit You'll Be Proud Of!

That's the kind of a Suit your Spring Suit should be. And it's the kind of a suit it will be if it comes from this Home of Good Clothes.

The known character and the apparent superiority of our Clothing are sometimes positive handicaps to us, because people form the idea that such fine clothes cost more than they do.

But with all our selling of the finest Ready-to-Wear clothes that's made, we have never neglected the man whose outlay for a suit is to be

$12.00 or $15.00

For instance, take this season's great array of Suits at these prices. The variety is large; they fit perfectly, and they are designed by the same experts and made in the same workrooms and with the same care as our clothing of double the price.

The man who wants the best moderate priced Suit his money can buy, will do well to turn his steps toward this store, where his satisfaction is assured, and where prices are always a few dollars less per suit than elsewhere.

Some Extraordinary Bargain-Talk ON MEN'S SUITS FOR $6.75 and $8.50

Suits of sterling value—culled from our regular stock—broken lots of only a few suits of each kind—all perfect goods. These suits are of the $10, $12, $13.50 and $15 qualities, sizes 33 to 46 bust measure, regular, stout and slim sizes. We can fit the hard-to fit men.

For quick selling we have made two-piece lots of these suits

One Lot $6.75
One Lot $8.25

Sale lasts all the week, but you'll do well to secure early choice.

Wright & Davidson Co., "The Busy Corner," 8th & M'ket Sts

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

J. F. McWHORTER & SON

...CARRIAGES...

AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

We have the largest line of Carriages to be found in the State. Let us show them to you.

J. F. McWHORTER & SON,

Middletown, = = Delaware.

A TERRIBLE SITUATION

A gentleman with an urgent message, ma' am, said the flustered maid, showing in a very young man, whose handsome, ingenuous feaures wore a look of kindly concern, and who said in a low, rather nervous tone:

Mrs. Meredith, I think; will you kindly read this letter at once?

Mrs. Meredith took the missive with eager fingers—all the wife in her saying, Oswald! somethings happened--and broke open the envelope. There was a sheet of commercial note paper inside, with a printed heading—Spine & Cotiswode, Dealers in Antiques and Curios, 27 Arundel Street, Strand—and underneath was a written communication which almost stopped the reader's heart. It ran:

Dear Madam: We hasten to inform you, by private messenger that Mr. Oswald Meredith has met with a slight accident, which necessitates his remaining quiet for an hour or so. There is no cause for the slightest alarm, but he would like you to be with him until he can return home. Our representative, Mr. Arthur Hemming, has orders for your service.

Your obedient servant,

Spine & Cotiswode.

What is it? What has happened? What has happend? cried the wife, excitedly. Take me to him. Mary, my hat and cloak! Have you a hansom? Shall we be long?

I do not think you need be unduly anxious, answered Hemming, as the maid hurried away for the garments. Mr. Meredith slipped from the landing down a stair or two, I believe, and bumped the back of his head. From what Mr. Spine said I fancy that the gentleman was stunned for a few minutes, and is now very giddy, but otherwise all right.

Mrs. Meredith was soon ready and in another moment or so they were in Hemming's hansom, bowing away cityward through the murky November air.

How long shall we be, Mr. Hemming?

Not more than half an hour at most, Mrs. Meeedith,

We seem to be crawling.

Your thoughts outrun the horse; we are driving as fast as we dare. I feel for you sincerely, Mrs. Meredith, he continued, sympathetically, but allow me to repeat that you have no cause for apprehension.

Do you really think so?

I did not see Mr. Meredith; but my principals were evidently not anxious. Mr. Spine said he would call in a doctor, if necessary; but that a bowl of hot water and quiet would be quite as useful as all the members of the College of Surgeons together, and much less fussy.

The wife's heart lightened, and she even laughed; they were almost like friends already, these two.

Have you many friends in London, Mr. Hemming? she asked.

Not a soul. I am from Scotland . . . answered an advertisement for secretary to my employers, and got the appointment straighway. Most of the work is letter-writing and looking up antique. . . . I happen to be a bit of a judge of ancient marks on plate and china . . . always had a bent that way.

Then you must come and see us. Oswald—I mean my husband—he is Meredith the precious stone dealer, you know—will be delighted, and so shall I. We are always alone on Sunday; and perhaps it will be a change for you.

It will indeed, Mrs. Meredith. If you knew the lonely sort of beggar I am you'd understand what it means to me.

The stopping of the vehicle cut short further conversation, and he assisted his companion to alight. Mrs. Meredith could see little before save frowning, tall buildings looming through the dusk; but the young fellow led her inside a lighted, open passage, and pointed to the stairs, saying, I have another journey to go, Mrs. Meredith, and Mr. Spine said no one was to intrude on your meeting with your husband. You will see the name of the firm on the second floor—the door is just opposite the landing. Walk straight in, and one of the partners will be within call, if you need anybody. Good afternoon, and thank you again for your kindness to a friendless young fellow.

He raised his hat and turned away hastily. Mrs. Meredith [illegible] good day after the stair-case with quick, eager steps. She read the firm's name on the door, turned the handle, and found herself facing a counter, behind which was a creen. The flap of the counter was raised and the door of the screen ajar, so she ran forward, crying, Oswald, here I am, here I am!

As she did so a form leaped upon her from beneath the counter and enveloped her head with a cloth, the ends of which were held tightly over her mouth. Then she felt herself borne along and placed on a couch in a recumbent position.

Little by little the cloth was lifted, and a voice said, Listen! a scream or cry will mean instant death. Will you promise to refrain?

She was a brave women, and the peril which threatened her was as yet too formless to cause her to swoon; but she was never so near fainting in her life as when—in answer to a movement of affirmation she made—the cloth was removed, and her gaze encountered the barrel of a revolver pointed straight at her head, directed by a tall, well-dressed, handsome but sinister-looking man, behind him whom stood a red-faced, obese individual, with bristling mustache and black goatee.

Listen to me, Mrs. Meredith, said the tall man. You are in no present danger, and if your husband will help us a little, all will be well. You must write, in such terms as I dictate, and acquaint your husband of your position. The rest you may leave to us, and we will soon rid you of our presence, with an honest promise to trouble you no further.

I will not sacrifice my husband. Do by me as you will. I am not afraid to die to save him.

I do not intend to hurt him in the least, madam, or to injure his own financa position. We leave very early to-morrow morning. If you are obdurate, Mr. Cotiswode has kindly promised to undertake to persuade you before that time; while I go and dispatch a telegram which will send your husband on a wild goose chase, till we are well on our way, leaving you here in a *drugged* sleep, to explain circumstances to Mr. Meredith when he findsand restores you.

I think you'd better go without wasting another word, interpolated Cotiswode. I'm a rare hand at persuading the ladies, he added, turning to Mrs. Meredith with a leer.

The young wife uttered a brief inward prayer for strength and help for now the helplessness and horror of her plight were only too evident. May I sit up awhile? she pleaded.

Certainly, said Spine, who thought she was yielding. Cotiswode walked behind her, taking a handkerchief and a little vial from his pocket.

Call for help and I will chloroform you, he said roughly.

Mrs. Meredith shuddered, and looked at the other man with frightened eyes. Sir, she almost whispered, you are a gentleman in manner, and must have *something* manly in you. Can you threaten a woman so—a woman who has done you no harm? If it be money you want, tell me the amount, and I vow that I will send it in instalments, if I have to deprive myself of the common necessaries of life.

A slight flush rose to Spine's brow, and he looked toward the other man with a questioning glance.

Rot! said Cotiswode; there are two of us in this, and I'm not to be fooled.

You see how it is; I can do nothing, Mrs. Meredith, Spine said but his eyes never encountered her direct look again. We are: it is almost unnecessary to say, rogues; but when I add that our present business is a bogus one, which is becoming so risky that we are about to bolt, you will gather that we are desperate. It is now three o'clock, and our secretary—who believes us to be straight—will not return to-night. To-morrow morning he will find himself out of employment. I am afraid he will never get his first month's salary. He is a guileless youth, and this will prove a salutary lesson.

Costiswode gave a horse laugh at this bit of pleasantry, and Mrs. Meredith could scarce refrain from a taunt, but checked herself in time.

Please decide at once, or I shall not have time to bring your husband here, added Spine.

What am I to write? said Mrs. Meredith, the idea of her husband's presence suggesting hope.

Spine placed a sheet of note paper on a blotting pad and handed these to her, together with a stylo. Write as I dictate, and sign with your Christian name, said he.

My Dear Oswald: I have been decoyed by a false letter which stated that you had met with an accident, and am in the power of two men who threaten me with unspeakable things if I do not write this to you. The bearer will explain the rest.

Your loving and helpless wife.

She signed it Maggie, directed an envelope, at Spine's direction, and sankback conquered and baffled.

* * * * * * *

Meredith was busier than usual owing to an approval consignment of diamonds from Holland, received a few days back, and which needed checking and arranging. It was bad weather for the work, so he contented himself with calendaring weights and sizes, leaving careful examination for a brighter day.

A few minutes after the last clerk had gone, the bell rang, and he descended to the shop opening the door to the extent of the chain.

Who's there? he asked.

I have been intrusted with a letter by your wife, answered a voice; she is in great distress, I am sorry to say.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

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If your blood is impure, thin, diseased, hot or full of humor, if you have blood poison, cancer, carbuncles, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching, risings and bumps, scabby, pimply skin, bone pains, catarrh, rheumatism or any blood or skin disease, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.). Soon all sores heal, aches and pains stop and the blood is made pure and rich. Druggists or by express $1 per large bottle. Sample free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. B. B. B. is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases, as it cures after all else fails.

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We are prepared to furnish from our warehouses at Middletown and Bear, Del., all brands of Phosphate and Materials by the bag or ton, for Asparagus, Corn, Tomatoes and all other crops. Also Limoid and Spraying Oil. Get our prices before buying.

JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

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AT WINDOW STICKS.—Do you use a stick to hold your windows up? Stop it. Use my neat attachment, only 25c. Six for $1.00. Will hold window any heighth desired. Attached by child, in two minutes without tools. M. WARD, Room 55 Metzrott Bldg., Washington D. C.

Why pay 35c for Graphophone Cylinder Records when you can get a Columbia Gold Moulded Records for 25c at

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Let us do your printing, no matter how small the order, and give us a chance to prove how well we can do it.

FOR SALE.—One mower, 1 spray pump, 1 drill, 1 potato planter, 1 hay rake 1 corn planter, 1 riding cultivator, and 1 weeder. Having disposed of my farm, the above articles are for sale, and can be seen at the residence of Mr. F. J. Pennington near Odessa. They are all in good repair.

W. E. LEE,
Middletown, Del.

Headache

Is one of the greatest enemies of mankind. How many endure, day after day, this nerve-racking, strength-sapping pain without thought of its origin.

The Cause is never sought by the majority of sufferers—they endure and wonder.

Eighty Per Cent of all headaches are caused by defective eyes. With proper glasses all distressing pain would vanish.

I Examine Your Eyes thoroughly, searchingly, scientifically, and fit glasses to all defects, and guarantee satisfaction absolutely.

M. B. Burstan,
OPTICIAN
East Main St. MIDDLETOWN

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No article is more useful about the stable than Mica Axle Grease. Put a little on the spindles before you "hook up"—it will help the horse, and bring the load home quicker.
MICA AXLE GREASE
wears well—better than any other grease. Coats the axle with a hard, smooth surface of powdered mica which reduces friction. Ask the dealer for Mica Axle Grease.
STANDARD OIL COMPANY
Incorporated

NOTICE TO THE TAX-PAYERS
—OF THE—
Town of Middletown!

I beg to call the attention of the Tax-Payers of the Town of Middletown that the taxes for the year of 1906 are now due. All taxes not paid within 20 days will be placed in the hands of my attorney for collection. Please pay up and save yourself the extra cost.

L. C. SCOTT, Collector.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL., May 10th, 1907.

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James B. Clarkson, Vice Pres.
Jno. S. Rossell, Sec. & T. Officer
L. Scott Townsend, Treasurer.

REGISTER'S ORDER.

REGISTER OF WILLS OFFICE,
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DEL., April 15, 1907

Upon the application of Mordecai T. Gibson Administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of Mary G. Hutchison late of Appoquinimink Hundred, in said county, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register of Wills that the Administrator aforesaid give notice of granting of Letters Testamentary upon the estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the estate to present the same, or abide by an act of Assembly in such case made and provided; and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, Del., and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and seal of (SEAL) office of the Register of Wills aforesaid, at Wilmington, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.

FRANCIS M. WALKER, Register of Wills.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary were in due form of law granted unto the undersigned on the Fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1907, and that all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased must present the same, duly attested to the said Administrator on or before the Fifteenth day of April 1908, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

MORDECAI T. GIBSON,
Administrator.

Address, Martin B. Burris Esq.
Middletown, Delaware.

REGISTER'S ORDER.

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF WILLS,
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DEL., Apr. 2 1907.

Upon the application of Florence D. Gill and John D. Gill, Executors of John Drummond late of St. Georges Hundred, in said county, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register of Wills that the Executors aforesaid give notice of granting of Letters Testimentary upon the estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such letters in six of the most public place of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the estate to present the same, or abide by an act of Assembly in such case made and provided; and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the Middletown Transcript a newspaper published in Middletown, Delaware, and to be continued therein two months.

Seal Given under the hand and seal of office of the Register of Wills aforesaid, at Wilmington, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.

FRANCIS M. WALKER, Register of Wills.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testimentary were in due form of law granted unto the undersigned, on the Second day of April A. D. 1907, and that all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased must present the same, duly attested, to the said Executors, on or before the Second day of April, 1908, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

FLORENCE D. GILL,
JOHN D. GILL,
Executors

Address
Middletown, Delaware.

The Transcript $1,

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Middletown, - - Del.
Phone 60.

Citizens' National Bank
OF MIDDLETOWN

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., April 20th, 1907.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Citizens' National Bank of Middletown will be held at its Banking House on **Tuesday, May 21st, 1907,** between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 12 o'clock noon, to amend the articles of association changing the number of directors from nine to ten.

JOHN S. CROUCH, Cashier.

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JOSEPH E. HOLLAND,
Milford, Delaware.

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S. E. Massey,
Middletown,
Del.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
OF
St. Georges Hundred!

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1906 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT LLOYD'S HOTEL, IN ODESSA,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19th, 1907,
From 9.00 A. M. to 12.00 P. M.

AT HENRY CLEAVER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19th, 1907,
From 1 P. M. to 4 P. M.

and at the County Tax Collector's Office, South Broad street, Middletown, Del., every Saturday during the month of June from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M.

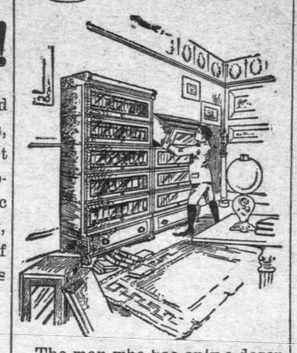
Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

SECTION 35. That on all taxes paid before the first day of August there shall be an abatement of 5 per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid after the first day of December five per centum thereof shall be added thereto.

WALTER BEASTEN,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred.

For
NEAT and BEST
JOB WORK
Apply to This Office



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J. H. EMERSON,
Middletown - Delaware

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THE SUN is the best type of a newspaper, morally and intellectually. In addition the news of the day, it publishes the best features that can be presented, such as fashion articles, and miscellaneous writings from men and women of note and prominence. It is an educator of the highest character, constantly stimulating to noble ideals in individual and national life.

THE SUN is published on Sunday as well as every other day of the week.

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Yours respectfully,
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NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED!

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1906 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART,
IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
SATURDAYS,
JUNE 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d and 29th, 1907
From 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

SECTION 35. That on all taxes paid before the first day of August there shall be an abatement of 5 per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid after the first day of December five per centum thereof shall be added thereto.

WILLIAM H. MONEY,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE!

Middletown, Delaware, March 5th, 1906
Having rented the business stand of the late John W. Jolls, in connection with the Grain business, I am now prepared to furnish my customers and the public with the best grades of Coal, Wood, Lime, Feed, &c. I respectfully solicit a continuance of your patronage at the stand of the late John W. Jolls, Railroad Ave.

S. B. FOARD.

No Better Time to See to Your Papering THAN NOW!

Secure your Paper Hanger and select your Paper and have it all ready when you are ready. Buy your Paper from R. A. Hawkins and let him hang it.

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THAT'S ALL.
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